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The President's message has come to hand, and through the agency of the telegraph office, doubtless is a very unique production. The telegrapher, however, is not responsible for all the errors. Mr. Lincoln evidently had a hand in it. It is very clear that he has not been in the habit of handling the quill very extensively, but is more accustomed to the ax. It, however, has a plain directness about it, in relation to the vexed question of slavery, with which we cannot seriously quarrel, although we disagree with his views. He gives Abolitionism the cold shoulder, by utterly repudiating Cameron's recommendation for the emancipation of slaves. We are willing to take the message, with all the faults that could be ascribed to it, and rejoice at finding that our President is the President of a nation and not a party. He advances several suggestions in relation to this subject, which will awaken the attention of the country. His proposition for the colonization of the blacks, which the fortunes of war have freed, deserves the approval of all. In a recent article we suggested that some such course would be necessary; that either exile or death must follow their release from bondage. The President bases his argument of the constitutional power of the Government to do this upon the famous purchase of Louisiana. It is not now a question of constitutional power, but custom. The nation has been acquiring territory by conquest and purchase, and it would be idle, at this late day, to doubt the right. Such an emergency as the present certainly would excuse any action.

There is a further suggestion, which is only a suggestion, and dependent upon our Legislature, that we cannot approve. It is that the States may confiscate slave property; and there is a recommendation that this property should be turned over to the general Government in lieu of taxes. This is as fair a proposition to the slave owner as could be made, but it is the main difficulty that the general Government has no power under the Constitution to purchase slaves, and the mode proposed is a direct purchase. The national Government has no right to buy slaves; or, if it has the right to buy, it has no right to free or release. It is clear, also, that the proposed method of remuneration to the State is, in reality, a tax upon the people. It makes very little difference whether we pay the money out of pocket directly, for the release of slaves, pay it in the shape of an additional tax to the Government. The result is the same.

"John Smith—to releasing slaves."

Our State Legislature will, unquestionably, adopt the proper course in this. Numbers of loyal Kentuckians have had their property in the Southern States confiscated by the rebel Government. It becomes the duty of the State to retaliate, by seizing the property of disloyal Kentuckians, to be used to make up their losses. If there any excess, the State ought to sell out the property, slaves included, to assist in paying expenses. Not sell to the United States, which would be merely taking money out of the left instead of the right-hand pocket, but to individuals. It may be that the loss in slaves alone, by any other method, would equal Kentucky's entire expense in the present war.

Mr. Lincoln's treatment of foreign affairs, both in an argumentative sense, and as a clear statement of American policy, is eminently worthy of approbation. While fusing, on the one hand, the dangerous idea of Cameron, instituting a bloody and relentless war, we were equally in doubt as to whether our Executive would assume the proper position in the Mason and Slidell affair. It is plain and direct, and the President's state paper will be sustained. The whole theory of the cotton and commercial difficulties, and the duty of foreign nations, is curiously expressed, in the following paragraph, which deserves to be written in characters of gold, and pasted upon the forehead of every political economist South who has produced this war for Southern aggrandizement:

"They can scarcely fail to perceive that the effort for disunion produces the existing difficulty, and that one strong union preserves more durable peace, and a more extensive, valuable, and reliable commerce, than can the same nation divided into hostile fragments."

The suggestion in relation to building a national road from Kentucky to North Carolina, will be, beyond a doubt, popular in this State, and we can but express our approval of the manner suggested by the President. Although we may question the constitutional power of the President. An extravagant system of internal improvement by the National Government has always been the policy most condemned by the Democratic party. Since the formation of the present Constitution, they have warred upon it; not but the improvements were good in themselves, but the method was of doubtful constitutionality, and certainly would be of great expense. It should be the business of the State or of private corporations. Mr. Lincoln, however, is a Clay-Whig, and brought up in the teachings of that party. We cannot expect him to coincide with Democratic views, but we are glad to see that he has so far given them consideration to Kentucky than to Congress. The views are a little too Whiggish, but we think the difficulties can be surmounted and a compromise effected by which the State and General Government can act together to promote the very laudable object of the President.

In other respects the message is unexceptionable, and is eminently an American document. We only regret the mutilated condition in which it is telegraphed to us, which does injustice to the questions discussed.

There are said to be 600 rebels at Caseyville, Ky., watching to seize the steamers Golden State and Charley Bowen; but most likely they will be caught. An expedition for that point left Paducah last Sunday.

Letter from Adair County.

HORRORS OF CIVIL WAR FELT IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY—SKIRMISHES ON CUMBERLAND RIVER—THREE REBELS KILLED NEAR CAMP HOSKINS—REBELS ROUTED AT ROWENA—ZOLLOCOFFER'S FORCES ON CUMBERLAND RIVER—GRIMES—FEDERAL COL. BRAMBLETT'S ROUR TAKEN—HOGG SLAUGHTERED BY SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY—EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF BOATS FROM NASHVILLE—NEEEL FLAG TAKEN AT EDMONTON—ARRIVAL OF UNION MEN FROM TENNESSEE, &c.

CAMP BOYLE, COLUMBIA, KY., December 1st, 1861.

Editors Democratic—Gentlemen: War in any respect is most horrible, and to be dreaded. But civil war, of all others, is most to be deplored. It arrays in deadly conflict brother against son, brother against brother, and raps its broad wings of destruction o'er the fair fields of a once happy land, scattering famine, desolation, ruin, bloodshed and havoc in its path, and making the sorrows and griefs of mankind its sport. At war with a foreign foe, no feelings of envy, hatred, malice or revenge, prompt us to the field of action, and urge us on to deeds of high emprise and acts of patriotic devotion to the cause of liberty and our country; but pure, lofty, disinterested patriotism, and a high sense of wrong, inspire us with national pride, and impel us forward to vindicate our national honor and sustain our national glory. In an internecine struggle how changed the scene! All those base passions of the mind are aroused and brought into play, and the contests become one of bloodshed and carnage—conducted with all the implacable and rancorous malignity that the apostate dammed can feel, and bearing for its motto that miserable device, "No quarter asked and none granted." A father, a son or brother, falling by the hand of a foreign enemy, in defense of his country's proud escutcheon, may cause the tears to trickle down the cheek; but the proud recollection that he fell like a hero upon the field of honor, wrapped in the manly cloak of his country's glory, will soothe the troubled heart, and prove a balm for every woe. But let that same one become a sacrifice to the ambition and rapacity of his own people, and with dire curses, loud imprecisions and vaunting threats upon his lips, that veteran father, dutiful son or affectionate brother, rushes wildly forth to become the avenger of his murdered kinsmen, and with the gleaming blade flashing through the broad sunlight swears eternal hatred to his foes. The horrors of civil war are now beginning to be felt by the people of Eastern Kentucky, and especially along the Cumberland river. Innocent and unoffending citizens, who are in favor of maintaining the Government of our fathers as it was handed down to us, and of transmitting it unimpaired by the corroding canker of Disunion and unpolished by the turbid stream of treason to the latest posterity, are shown about like beasts, or compelled to fly from their homes, and leave what they have at the mercy and disposal of their invertebrate enemies.

This, "I speak of a truth;" for, but yesterday, two Union men were wounded, and probably one killed, by a set of marauders who are running up and down the opposite side of the river, devastating the country and laying waste its fields.

Considerable skirmishing has been going on, in the past few days, between our forces and the rebels. Some three days since, two hundred rebel cavalry, from Mills' Springs, Wayne County, Kentucky, made their appearance opposite Colonel Hoskins' camp, and fired upon the Union forces, killing some three or four hundred of "old men." Tares of their number were killed, and the rest left hastily. Still further down the river, on last Friday, James Ferguson, a private in Colonel Woolford's cavalry, and six other brave boys, fired upon forty or fifty rebels at Rowena, completely routing them, wounding one man, disabling three of forty horses, and taking some blankets that were supposed to be most too cumbersome for a "rapid movement." Mr. Ferguson deserves great credit for the many brave acts he has done during this struggle in Southern Kentucky.

Last night Colonel Bramblett received a message to the effect that Zollocoffer's forces were crossing Cumberland river at Grider's Ferry, eighteen miles from this place. He immediately, as commander of the post at this place, called for two hundred cavalry, and sent orders to all of them to be ready to attack this morning, intending to surprise the enemy, by attacking them as they crossed; but when he arrived at the ferry, he found that they were not attempting to cross, but had come there merely for the purpose of destroying the boats at the opposite bank. About a hundred of them made their appearance over the river, some five hundred yards distant, and were fired upon with Sharps and Enfield rifles, but with what effect is not known, save that they fled in great consternation. If the Colonel could get full privilege, and a fair sweep is to be had of the scoundrels in a short time. His thorough knowledge of the country, and acquaintances with the people, would enable him to do very effective service, if he were permitted to take command and move. If our Generals will look, or even glance, at their maps, they will see what more is necessary to hem the rebels completely in, and take every one of them I don't wish, by the above remark, to be considered an adviser, but I think some one who is not the authority ought to advise.

The hog slaughtering business seems to move on pretty briskly down the Cumberland river, from all accounts. A few hirshins have been buying up all the hams and slaughtering them, with a view of sending them off to the Southern Confederacy, and my word for it, in less than ten days, if the river is not well guarded, and that, too, with considerable force, a number of steamboats from Nashville will run up and carry off all the pork, corn, &c., that they have succeeded in stealing from Union men and purchasing from Secessionists. They come not to fight, but to feed. All they ask, and their request seems to be granted, is "to be let alone," while they are stealing, robbing, plundering and murdering. How easy it would be, if we had a force of even five thousand men at this place, in addition to what we already have, to cross Cumberland river at Grider's Ferry, move up to Albany, take position in the railroad passes, and then sweep off all the rebels in Mill Spring, have them hemmed in and kill the last scoundrel of them. Albany is only thirty-four miles from here, and can be reached, at the farthest, in two days and a half's march.

A party of rebels dashed into Elmonton a few days since, and, on their departure, hoisted a "secesh" flag, which was very soon after taken by some of Woolford's cavalry, and brought into camp as a trophy of victory. May it soon be thus with every traitorous flag now unfurled to the breeze between Camp Boyle and Bowlingreen.

Tennesseans are arriving daily and enlisting in the great cause of human freedom. Four hundred are now reported within a few miles of this place, and will be on soon to link their fortunes with "old Kentuck."

If they continue to come at the rate they have been coming for some time, we shall soon have a fine opening for another regiment. The rebels are coming on now, were notified to appear at the court martial of their respective counties and try their fortunes with "white and black beans."

Not desiring to engage in this Tennessee bean lottery, they concluded to come up to Kentucky and draw "beans" upon their oppressors. May they soon return in peace to their families, and enjoy the pleasures of sweet home.

Col. Gridier starts in the morning for your city on important military business. It is to be hoped that the Colonel will stir our

officers up to a sense of our danger, and get them to send us some relief.

You can have very little idea of the condition of affairs in Wayne, Clinton, &c. The rebels will not let enough provisions, &c., to supply the wants of what few families are left in them. Most all of the families in Clinton have crossed over to this side of the river, and are anxiously awaiting and imploring aid and assistance. Shall they have it?

I. GOLLY.

Letter from Nelson County.

LECTION OF FIELD OFFICERS—EXCUSE UNANIMITY OF FEELING BETWEN ENEMY AND MEN—REGIMENT COMPLETE—TO BE MUSTERED INTO THE UNITED STATES SERVICE—WEATHER INCLEMENT AND COLD—KENTUCKY BOYS IN FINE SPIRITS AND EXCELLENT HEALTH, &c.

CAMP POPE (NEW HAVEN), December 34, 1861.

Editors Democratic—Gentlemen: We have just held an election of field officers, in which the commissioned officers and men took a part, or, in other words, it was conducted on the true Democratic principle, and we are happy to inform you that perfect unanimity of feeling exists among the officers and men. Curran Pope was elected Colonel, Geo. P. Jouett Lieutenant Colonel, and Wm. P. Campbell Major. All three were elected by a heavy and perfectly unanimous vote—not a dissenting voice in the regiment; hence, I need not tell you of the popularity of our officers. Hurrah for the Union and union of all.

Our regiment is now complete, having received an acquisition of 250 men from Covington, as well.

To-morrow we expect the United States marching escort here, to throw the strong arm of Uncle Sam around and shove us.

Jack Frost showed himself in full blast last night, but while he was penetrating the crevices of our tent homes, hearts warmed with patriotic and devoted to our cause were merry within, and bid defiance to his searching nip.

The Kentucky boys are enduring the hardships of camp surprisingly well. Last week three successive days' rain poured almost incessantly, and Sunday night about two inches of snow fell, and now winter has commenced in good earnest. Notwithstanding all this, the men are in fine spirits and excellent health, and anxious to advance on us.

On Foreign Relations—Mr. Harris, in place of Mr. Breckinridge.

On Military Affairs—Mr. Nesmith, in place of Mr. Baker.

On Public Lands—Mr. Carlisle, in place of Mr. Bingham.

On Pensions—Mr. Wiley, in place of Mr. Bingham.

On Territories—Messrs. Pomery and Carson, in place of Baker and Breckinridge.

The Committee on Enrolled Bills will consist of Messrs. Ellsworth, Welling, Willey, and Sabine.

House—Mr. Gurley gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to confiscate all property belonging to persons in rebellion against the Government of the United States, including persons recognized as slaves, who shall be made free men. Also, to provide for their employment during the war, their subsequent apprenticeship to loyal masters, and their final colonization.

Lovjoy, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported that the traitor, Breckinridge, be expelled.

Mr. Chandler accepted the substitute, and the resolution as thus amended was adopted—yes 36, nays 0. Not voting or absent members—Bayard, Bright, John C. Breckinridge, had already resigned, as he could not be expelled.

Mr. Trumbull insisted that he could be expelled, and offered a substitute for Mr. Chandler's resolution, as follows:

WHEREAS, John C. Breckinridge, a member of this body, has joined the enemies of his country, and is now in arms against the Government he had sworn to support; therefore,

Resolved, That the traitor, Breckinridge, be expelled.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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J. A. PEYTON, Secretary.

DR. J. W. BROWN, Dr. W. H. BROWN, Dr. J. M. STONE, Dr. J. W. KENDALL, Dr. J. W. WELCH, Dr. ALEX. CRAVEN, Dr. JOHN H. HUTCHINSON, Dr. JACOB L. SINGER, Dr. WILLIAM MASON, Dr. J. D. ALLEN, Dr. G. C. LEWIS, Dr. F. AVERY.

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OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY OF KENTUCKY.

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WILLIAM B. WILSON, Samuel L. Nock, William Ferry, Daniel C. Miller, W. Gooch, Anderson, John T. Portt, Warren Morris.

ABRAHAM HITE, Vice-President.

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ABRAHAM HITE, Secretary.

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ON A NEW METHOD OF TREATMENT FOR THE DISEASES, including Syphilis in all its stages; Gonorrhoea, Glaucoma, Hydrocephalus, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., the secret and intimate of youths and maturity arising from the sexual organs, and other diseases.

To those who are added to the importance of the sexual organs, and the treatment of the same.

Those afflicted with any of the above diseases, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should consult their physician.

We devote our entire time and attention to the treatment of all the diseases of the sexual organs.

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Those desiring to consult us personally on any of the above diseases, will find us at the office—No. 314 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, from 9 to 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. to 4 P.M. We have a large stock of books, prints, &c., on Preventives, and can fill any time.

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These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are to prevent miscarriage.

Those who, on receipt of a brief statement of their case will be given a list of such questions as will be asked on a personal interview, and will be given a list of the various medicines particularly adapted to the case free from danger or observation, to any part of the country.

Consultations will be had from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. (except Saturday evenings) at 314 Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

Dr. Roback's Specialty, Hosiery and Caps.

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Dr. Roback's Specialty Hosiery and Caps.

Read Dr. Roback's Specialty Hosiery and Caps.

DR. ROBACK'S SPECIALTY HOSIERY AND CAPS.

Those who, from any cause whatever, do not trust their health to any one, will find here a safe and certain remedy.

DR. ROBACK, originates with one of the oldest and most eminent Medical Practitioners of the West, and is directed to the various lands of Western people.

These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are to prevent miscarriage.

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